THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1793. [N° 1620.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

——Monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.
HORAT.

AMONGST all the vast events which have arrested the attention of mankind, History has never been able to furnish an object so magnificent and astonishing as that which now occupies an admiring world.

The conflict we now behold on the European Continent is no longer the contention of rival Despots, excited by the passions and ambition of the few and supported by the fears and prejudices of the many; but it is the War of Nature struggling to emancipate Man, and assure him in the permanent possession of his noblest birthright and inheritance—*Man* is there asserting that independent character which Nature has stamped on his existence, and divesting himself of the absurd maxims and narrow prejudices of State policy and Court intrigue.

The State of Society from the earliest periods of antiquity to the decline and subversion of the Roman Empire has been without doubt in a progressive state of improvement—History affords ample proof of the fact—But this apparent melioration was almost entirely external.—It extended only to the refinements of luxury and exterior elegancies of life; but the heart was still ferocious and the mind uncultivated—Literature and every species of mental improvement was confined to the Cabinet of the Philosopher, who was destitute of the means of communicating his researches, and compelled to contemplate in silent pity the miseries of his fellow-creatures. We are struck with indignant astonishment when we reflect on the innumerable multitudes that have been led to the slaughter of their fellow-men [illegible] of a Royal Puppet, and yet the most civilized [illegible] is not destitute of acts of barbarity that would shock a Chan of Tartary or a Sophi [illegible]—But such was the boasted elegance of Greece and Rome, where the dignity of human Nature was [illegible] the Servility of an ignorant and superstitious R[illegible] like the sport of a capricious Tyrant or an artful Demagogue.

From the extinction of the Roman Empire in the West, we may date the commencement of a new Political System, which, though barbarous and bloody in its origin, has improved the principles of the Social Union, and ultimately tended to the happiness of mankind.—The Feudal System derived its peculiar complexion from the particular circumstances of the age in which it was introduced. It gave a momentary shock to the arts and literature of Rome, but those arts derived at length a lasting support from the renovation which took place in the constitution and principles of society.—The fierce spirit of the Gothic conquerors, and the luxurious effeminacy of the Romans, intermingled with and modified each other—The regular subordination of the Lords and Tenants in the Feudal System established a principle of connexion and harmony unknown in the military government of the Roman Emperors.—In the Feudal Aristocracy the whole community was united by a principle of subordination, and an appearance of mutual interest. But in the Roman Empire, the Soldiery were an established military Aristocracy, quartered on the people and governing by their executive officer, the Emperor.—On the whole, the feudal system may be considered as a severe but necessary school, in which mankind were to acquire a true knowledge of their rights.

The spirit of CRUSADING, so far as it regards its professed object, must certainly be viewed as the highest pitch of superstitious folly; but in its political consequences it may justly be enumerated amongst those extraordinary events which have given a turn to the character and system of Nations.—The immediate consequence of the Crusades was the revival of Commerce—A vast number of Ships was required to transport these innumerable hordes to the Holy Land—The preparations were in every respect immense, and a great number of ports were immediately established on the coasts of Italy, which became marts for every kind of production and manufacture—As the trading cities encreased in wealth, they also encreased in power—They demanded and obtained of the Kings and Chief Lords, charters of privileges and immunities from the Courts and authority of the Barons, and many of them assumed the title and dignity of Independent Republics.

From this period we may date the decay of the Gothic System and the establishment of the Royal Power, which rose on the ruins of the Barons—But the power of Kings contains in itself the seeds of its own destruction—Standing armies are the only support of Monarchy, and the inevitable consequence of a standing army is a general system of wars and an immense and increasing National Debt—The truth of this Hypothesis has been exemplified in every considerable European Nation, and ever since the wars of Charles V. there has been a regular accumulation of Standing Armies and National Debt—The French Nation has ever acted the most conspicuous part on the Theatre of Europe, and it is to this Nation that these observations are more peculiarly applicable. The National Debt of France was, without doubt, the immediate efficient cause of the Revolution—The Royal Revenue was unequal to the Expenditure—The King passed Edicts for the creation of new Impotts, and sent them to the Parliament of Paris for Registration; but this aristocratic Parliament rejected the Edicts with republican firmness—They were exiled, and the Assembly of the Notables convened—The Assembly of the Notables were found inadequate to the national concerns, and after a short and ineffectual session they were dissolved.—The only resource of the sinking Nation was now in the States General, and after a tumultuous and violent opposition they were at length assembled, and FROM THAT MOMENT THE REGAL POWER WAS VIRTUALLY ABOLISHED AND THE REVOLUTION COMMENCED.

The events which have taken place since that memorable æra are universally known.—They will be recorded by History as the most glorious exploits of human valour, and the noblest efforts of human genius——If Fame, if Honour, if immortal Glory, are allurements to the aspiring mind, let the man who has acted a part in this great scene thank his stars, that he has acquired them all; and yet there are men to be found in America so lost to every principle of Virtue, Honour, and Humanity, as to contaminate the defenders of their own Rights, and become advocates for a [illegible] But when [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible]

Vitreola post humanis [illegible]
is gone, and the Glo[illegible]

April 24th.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—February 15.

The Committee of Constitution submitted their plan of the NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY the testimonies of satisfaction which appeared in all parts of the Hall, it was easy to perceive with how much impatience, this period had been wished for.

CONDORCET ascended the tribune, and read a very long expolition of the principles by which the Committee had been guided in their important labours.

It was followed by the following new Declaration of the Rights of Man, and by the Constitution, as adopted by the Committee.

DECLARATION OF THE NATURAL, CIVIL, AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF MAN.

1. The Natural, Civil, and Political Rights are:—Liberty, equality, security, property, the social guarantee, and resistance to oppression.

2. Liberty consists in the power of doing whatever is not contrary to the rights of others.

3. The preservation of liberty depends on the submission to the laws, which are expressive of the general will; whatever is not forbidden by them cannot be prevented.

4. Every man has the liberty to manifest his thoughts, provided they are not subversive of public order.

5. The liberty of the press can be neither interdicted, nor suspended, nor limited.

6. Every man is free to follow his peculiar mode of worship.

7. Equality consists in this, that all the citizens shall enjoy the same rights.

8. The law is the same for all, whether it be to protect or punish.

9. All the citizens can be admitted to all employments.

10. Security consists in the protection granted to each citizen of his person and property.

11. No one can be called to judgment, arrested, nor confined, but according to law.

12. Every act contrary to the preceding article, is arbitrary and punishable.

13. Those against whom such acts should be attempted, have a right to repel force by force.

14. Every man being presumed innocent until he be declared guilty, if it be judged indispensible to arrest him, every act of rigour which is not necessary for securing his person is a crime.

15. No one can be punished but by virtue of a law existing before his crime.

16. Every retro-active effect given to a law is a crime.

17. The law is to pronounce only such punishments as are strictly necessary for the security of society.

18. The right of property consists in the power that every man has to dispose at his will, of his estates, income, capital, &c.

19. No kind of labour can be prohibited.

20. Every man may engage himself in service, but not sell himself, his person is not alienable property.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property, unless the public interest requires it, and on the condition of a just compensation.

22. No contribution can be established but for the public service. All the citizens have the right of concurring in the establishment of those contributions.

23. The public institution and succours are the sacred debts of the State.

24. The guarantee of property consists in the property of every one being under the protection of the National Sovereignty.

25. The Sovereignty is one, indivisible, imprescriptible, inalienable.

26. It resides essentially in the body of the people.

27. No union of parties, no individuals can attribute to themselves the National Sovereignty, nor exercise its functions without delegation.

28. The guarantee cannot exist without the limitation of powers.

29. Men united in society ought to have legal means of resisting oppression.

30. In all free governments the mode of that resistance should be regulated.

31. A nation have always a right to revise and correct their Constitution. One generation has not a right to fetter succeeding generations; therefore all hereditary enjoyment of offices is absurd.

M. CONDORCET observed, that whatever be the result of the important discussions which are going to be opened on the fundamental articles of the New Constitution, it will be undoubtedly a very extraordinary spectacle for all nations, and a very grand one for posterity, to see the French nation, in the midst of the preparations for a universal war, surrounded by the shattered remains of a monarchy which had been supported by the prejudices of so many centuries, calmly employed in establishing its liberty by durable laws, and in proclaiming the equality of all men in the presence of all the deputies of the earth.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of BUTTER—cheap for CASH.——ALSO, a small Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parlsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise a few Puncheons of West-India RUM.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

A Large Quantity of Elliott's celebrated Scotch SNUFF received, and for Sale Wholesale and Retail, as usual, by S. HOWLAND.

April 12, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. the Court of Common Pleas to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS CORY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, according to their Claims so, on the last Saturday of every Month, at the House of Peleg Anthony, Esq. in Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS [illegible]

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1793. [N° 1620.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

——Monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique ſitu pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Poſſit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum ſeries, et fuga temporum.
HORAT.

AMONGST all the vaſt events which have arreſted the attention of mankind, Hiſtory has never been ble to furniſh an object ſo magnificent and aſtoniſhing that which now occupies an admiring world.

The conflict we now behold on the European Conti- nt is no longer the contention of rival Deſpots, ex- ted by the paſſions and ambition of the few and ſup- orted by the fears and prejudices of the many; but is the War of Nature ſtruggling to emancipate Man, nd aſſure him in the permanent poſſeſſion of his nobleſt irthright and inheritance—Man is there aſſerting that ndependent character which Nature has ſtamped on his xiſtence, and diveſting himſelf of the abſurd maxims nd narrow prejudices of State policy and Court in- rigue.

The State of Society from the earlieſt periods of ntiquity to the decline and ſubverſion of the Roman mpire has been without doubt in a progreſſive ſtate of mprovement—Hiſtory affords ample proof of the fact —But this apparent melioration was almoſt entirely ex- rnal.—It extended only to the refinements of luxury nd exterior elegancies of life; but the heart was ſtill erocious and the mind uncultivated—Literature and very ſpecies of mental improvement was confined to the abinet of the Philoſopher, who was deſtitute of the eans of communicating his reſearches, and compelled o contemplate in ſilent pity the miſeries of his fellow- reatures. We are ſtruck with indignant aſton- hen we reflect on the innumerable multitudes ave been led to the ſlaughter of their fellow-m- , of a Royal Puppet, and yet the moſt civi- hioned nation is not deſtitute of acts of barb- hat would ſhock a Chan of Tartary or a Sophi- —But ſuch was the boaſted elegance of Gree- Rome, where the dignity of human Nature was he Servility of an ignorant and ſuperſtitious R- like the ſport of a capricious Tyrant or an artful De- agogue.

From the extinction of the Roman Empire in the Weſt, we may date the commencement of a new Politi- al Syſtem, which, though barbarous and bloody in its rigin, has improved the principles of the Social Union, nd ultimately tended to the happineſs of mankind.— The Feudal Syſtem derived its peculiar complexion rom the particular circumſtances of the age in which t was introduced. It gave a momentary ſhock to the rts and literature of Rome, but thoſe arts derived at ength a laſting ſupport from the renovation which took lace in the conſtitution and principles of ſociety.— The fierce ſpirit of the Gothic conquerors, and the lux- urious effeminacy of the Romans, intermingled with nd modified each other—The regular ſubordination of he Lords and Tenants in the Feudal Syſtem eſtabliſhed principle of connexion and harmony unknown in the ilitary government of the Roman Emperors.—In the eudal Ariſtocracy the whole community was united by principle of ſubordination, and an appearance of utual intereſt. But in the Roman Empire, the Sol- iery were an eſtabliſhed military Ariſtocracy, quarter- d on the people and governing by their executive offi- er, the Emperor.—On the whole, the feudal ſyſtem may e conſidered as a ſevere but neceſſary ſchool, in which ankind were to acquire a true knowledge of their ights.

The ſpirit of CRUSADING, ſo far as it regards its profeſſed object, muſt certainly be viewed as the higheſt pitch of ſuperſtitious folly; but in its political conſe- quences it may juſtly be enumerated amongſt thoſe ex- traordinary events which have given a turn to the cha- acter and ſyſtem of Nations.—The immediate conſe- uence of the Cruſades was the revival of Commerce— A vaſt number of Ships was required to tranſport theſe innumerable hordes to the Holy Land—The preparati- ons were in every reſpect immenſe, and a great number of ports were immediately eſtabliſhed on the coaſts of taly, which became marts for every kind of production nd manufacture—As the trading cities encreaſed in wealth, they alſo encreaſed in power—They demanded nd obtained of the Kings and Chief Lords, charters of privileges and immunities from the Courts and au- thority of the Barons, and many of them aſſumed the tyle and dignity of Independent Republics.

From this period we may date the decay of the Go- thic Syſtem and the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Power, which roſe on the ruins of the Barons—But the power of Kings contains in itſelf the ſeeds of its own deſtruc- tion—Standing armies are the only ſupport of Monar- chy, and the inevitable conſequence of a ſtanding army is a general ſyſtem of wars and an immenſe and increaſ- ing National Debt—The truth of this Hypotheſis has been exemplified in every conſiderable European Nation, and ever ſince the wars of Charles V. there has been a regular accumulation of Standing Armies and National Debt—The French Nation has ever acted the moſt con- ſpicuous part on the Theatre of Europe, and it is to this Nation that theſe obſervations are more peculiarly applicable. The National Debt of France was, with- out doubt, the immediate efficient cauſe of the Revolu- tion—The Royal Revenue was unequal to the Expend- iture—The King paſſed Edicts for the creation of new Impoſts, and ſent them to the Parliament of Paris for Regiſtration; but this ariſtocratic Parliament rejected the Edicts with republican firmneſs—They were exiled, and the Aſſembly of the Notables convened—The Aſ- ſembly of the Notables were found inadequate to the national concerns, and after a ſhort and ineffectual ſeſ- ſion they were diſſolved.—The only reſource of the ſinking Nation was now in the States General, and af- ter a turbulent and violent oppoſition they were at length aſſembled, and FROM THAT MOMENT THE REGAL POWER WAS VIRTUALLY ABOLISHED AND THE REVOLUTION COMMENCED.

The events which have taken place ſince that memo- rable æra are univerſally known.—They will be re- corded by Hiſtory as the moſt glorious exploits of hu- man valour, and the nobleſt efforts of human genius——If Fame, if Honour, if immortal Glory, are allurements to the aſpiring mind, let the man who has acted a part in this great ſcene thank his ſtars, that he has acquired them all; and yet there are men to be found in America ſo loſt to every principle of Virtue, Honour, and Humanity, as to calumniate the defend- ers of their own Rights, and become advocates for a [illegible] But when [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] is gone, and the Glo[illegible]!

April 24th.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—February 15.

The Committee of Conſtitution ſubmitted their plan of the NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY the teſtimonies of ſatisfaction which appeared in all parts of the Hall, it was eaſy to perceive with how much impatience, this period had been wiſhed for.

CONDORCET aſcended the tribune, and read a very long expoſition of the principles by which the Com- mittee had been guided in their important labours.

It was followed by the following new Declaration of the Rights of Man, and by the Conſtitution, as adopted by the Committee.

DECLARATION OF THE NATURAL, CIVIL, AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF MAN.

1. The Natural, Civil, and Political Rights are:—Liberty, equality, ſecurity, property, the ſocial guaran- tee, and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

2. Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing whatever is not contrary to the rights of others.

3. The preſervation of liberty depends on the ſub- miſſion to the laws, which are expreſſive of the general will; whatever is not forbidden by them cannot be prevented.

4. Every man has the liberty to manifeſt his thoughts, provided they are not ſubverſive of public order.

5. The liberty of the preſs can be neither interdicted, nor ſuſpended, nor limited.

6 Every man is free to follow his peculiar mode of worſhip.

7. Equality conſiſts in this, that all the citizens ſhall enjoy the ſame rights.

8. The law is the ſame for all, whether it be to pro- tect or puniſh.

9. All the citizens can be admitted to all employ- ments.

10. Security conſiſts in the protection granted to each citizen of his perſon and property.

11. No one can be called to judgment, arreſted, nor confined, but according to law.

12. Every act contrary to the preceding article, is ar- bitrary and puniſhable.

13. Thoſe againſt whom ſuch acts ſhould be attempt- ed, have a right to repel force by force.

14. Every man being preſumed innocent until he be declared guilty, if it be judged indiſpenſible to arreſt him, every act of rigour which is not neceſſary for ſe- curing his perſon is a crime.

15. No one can be puniſhed but by virtue of a law exiſting before his crime.

16. Every retro-active effect given to a law is a crime.

17. The law is to pronounce only ſuch puniſhments as are ſtrictly neceſſary for the ſecurity of ſociety.

18. The right of property conſiſts in the power that every man has to diſpoſe at his will, of his eſtates, in- come, capital, &c.

19 No kind of labour can be prohibited.

20. Every man may engage himſelf in ſervice, but not ſell himſelf, his perſon is not alienable property.

21. No one can be deprived of the leaſt portion of his property, unleſs the public intereſt requires it, and on the condition of a juſt compenſation.

22. No contribution can be eſtabliſhed but for the public ſervice. All the citizens have the right of con- curring in the eſtabliſhment of thoſe contributions.

23. The public inſtruction and ſuccours are the ſa- cred debts of the State.

24. The guarantee of property conſiſts in the pro- perty of every one being under the protection of the National Sovereignty.

25. The Sovereignty is one, indiviſible, impreſcripti- ble, inalienable.

26. It reſides eſſentially in the body of the people.

27. No union of parties, no individuals can attribute to themſelves the National Sovereignty, nor exerciſe its functions without delegation.

28. The guarantee cannot exiſt without the limitation of powers.

29. Men united in ſociety ought to have legal means of reſiſting oppreſſion.

30. In all free governments the mode of that reſiſt- ance ſhould be regulated.

31. A nation have always a right to reviſe and cor- rect their Conſtitution. One generation has not a right to fetter ſucceeding generations; therefore all hereditary enjoyment of offices is abſurd.

M. CONDORCET obſerved, that whatever be the re- ſult of the important diſcuſſions which are going to be opened on the fundamental articles of the New Conſti- tution, it will be undoubtedly a very extraordinary ſpectacle for all nations, and a very grand one for poſteri- ty, to ſee the French nation, in the midſt of the pre- parations for an univerſal war, ſurrounded by the ſhat- tered remains of a monarchy which had been ſupported by the prejudices of ſo many centuries, calmly employ- ed in eſtabliſhing its liberty by durable laws, and in proclaiming the equality of all men in the preſence of all the deſpots of the earth.

Juſt received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of BUTTER —cheap for CASH.——ALSO, a ſmall Col- lection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parſnip; Scarlet and Purple Radiſh; Buſh and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

Likewiſe a few Puncheons of Weſt-India RUM.

He has alſo for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, Jaunary 14, 1793.

A Large Quantity of Elliott's cele- brated Scotch SNUFF received, and for Sale Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual, by S. HOWLAND.

April 12, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſol- vent; notify all Perſons, having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the laſt Satur- day of every Month, at the Houſe of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subſcribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

LONDON, January 29

YESTERDAY Lord GEORGE GORDON was brought before the Court of King's Bench, in order to give security for his future good behaviour (himself in 5000l. and two persons in 2500 each) the term of his imprisonment being at an end; when the two persons who had offered upt being accepted, the Judges remanded him back to Newgate; to which he was immediately conducted by the proper officers, until he can find sufficient sureties.

Lord George entered the Court with a large slouched hat on his head, and had a beard of enormous length. He was ordered to take off his hat, which he refused to do. The Court directed the Cryer to take it off, which he did accordingly — Lord George then desired the Court to take notice that his hat had been taken off by force and violence. He then deliberately took out of his pocket a white cap, which he put upon his head, and tied a red and white handkerchief over it; after which he produced a paper, entitled, "the petition of Israel Abraham George Gordon, commonly called Lord George Gordon." He said the petition was an apology to the Court for his appearing with his head covered, agreeable to the ancient custom of the Jews. By a conformity to this custom he meant no disrespect to the Court, as it arose purely from the tenderness of his conscience, since he had entered into "the holy Covenant of Circumcision."

The petition was read by the proper officer of the court, and contained many arguments drawn from the Jewish writers in favour of appearing with his head covered before all men.

The following is the French statement of their own forces, and that of their enemies, according to M. Condorcet. We will leave our readers to make their own comments respecting its accuracy.

"We are from time to time giving the account of our enemies, but it serves only to fill our pages. For, like the Spartans formerly, the French now ask not how many are they, but where are they? Well then, they are 130,000 Germans on the banks of the Rhine; 35,000 in Luxembourg; 40,000 Imperialists who will not be ready until May; 25,000 Dutchmen; 36,000 Englishmen; 50,000 Spaniards; 12,000 Italians. In the whole 350,000 men as their utmost effort. And at sea, 80 English ships, 40 Spanish, 12 Portuguese, 6 Italian, 15 Russian, 40 Dutch; the total 193, which we will call 200 — We will oppose to this great madness, arising from the despair of Kings, the great rage of our Revolution. On land, 200,000 men in the North driving like madmen into Belgia, Holland, Westphalia and Brisgau; 30,000 in Savoy; 20,000 at Nice and the neighbouring countries; 80,000 for Spain, 40,000 encamped in reserve, and 50,000 in the fortresses; the amount 420,000 determined men.—And on sea, 50 ships, 80 National frigates, 200 frigates sold for privateers, 1500 corsairs, people "*Sans Culottes et sans quartier*," and 80,000 men ready to land wherever we please. What will result from this great bustle throughout the World?

GEORGIA, April 4.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. George Washington Greene, son of the late Gen. Greene, was unfortunately drowned in this river, near Mulberry Grove by the oversetting of a canoe. Mr. Sites, a young gentleman who was with him, with much difficulty got to the shore. Mr. Greene's corpse was found next day, and on Saturday was interred here. The Cincinnati Society, of which he was a member, and a number of respectable citizens, attended the funeral.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) April 9.

The French frigate l'Ambuscade, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Bombart, in 48 days passage from Rochfort, in France, appeared off the bar, yesterday morning. She was bound to Philadelphia, but adverse winds obliged her to steer for this port. M. Edmond Charles Genet, adjutant-general in the French army and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, with two secretaries of embassy (M. Bournonville and M. Pascal) both officers in the armies of the republic, came passengers, and landed here, with the officers of the frigate, in the afternoon — By these gentlemen, we are informed, that War was declared by the French republic against the *King* of England and the *Stadtholder* of the United Provinces, about the first of February. All the shipping in the different ports of France, belonging to these nations, were immediately seized and the seamen, amounting to 5000, offered their services as volunteers in the French navy, rather than return to their own country and submit to the tyranny of being impressed. The French army had already besieged Maestricht, and Gen. Dumourier was marching to take possession of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, where it was expected, they would be joyfully received by the majority of the inhabitants.

L'Ambuscade captured, near Bermuda, an English brig, called the Sally, from Nova-Scotia, bound to Barbadoes; the crew of which were treated with such friendship and fraternity, that they offered to enter into the service of France.

M. Genet has been an Ambassador at several Courts in Europe, and lately acted in that capacity at Petersburgh in Russia.

April 13. We understand, that his Excellency the Governor has given orders to have this harbour put into a temporary state of defence. Eight 13 pounders are to be sent down to Fort Johnston—and some works are ordered to be thrown up on Shoot's Folly, where several heavy pieces of cannon are to be planted.

BOSTON, April 27.

The Editor has had the perusal of several letters from Madeira, of the date of March 22, which contain several reports of events, which if true, are highly interesting:—They are,

That on the 21st of March, a British vessel arrived at that island from London, which he left the 8th; bringing intelligence,

That the French National Convention had declared War against Spain:

That Gen. Dumourier had engaged with the Prussian army under Prince Frederick of Brunswick, who was cantoned at Gueldres; that after a severe conflict, the French army was defeated; and that Gen. Dumourier had put an end to his mortification, by shooting himself: And

That the American Minister at Paris, Mr. Morris, had been killed by the Mob in that city.

The letters add, that the British Consul at Madeira, had been spoken to by Mr. Pintard, and others, to ascertain the foundation of the reports, and the Consul informed them, that he had received no authentic advices on the subject; and that the intelligence was current in London only as a rumour.

A letter from Lisbon (March 5) confirms the account of the Declaration of War against Spain; and adds, that a French cruiser had taken a Spanish ship which had 100,000 dollars on board; and that a fleet was arming with vigour at Lisbon.

The progress the French make in their efforts to spread, universally, the flame of Liberty, baffles all calculation; and the events which have succeeded to each other in their Revolution, have been as fortunate as they were unexpected.—They evince an overruling Providence, which guides and directs the affairs of nations, as well as men—This consideration ought to operate in the minds of the patriots of that country, to the eradication of those seeds of Infidelity and Deism, which are springing up amongst them, and which threaten to over run their Republic.

"New *Empires* never rise by CHANCE.
No *veering* gales promotions blow,
One *Sovereign Lord*, doth States advance,
And lay all impious Nations low."

The English Merchants begin already to complain of the embarrassment which War subjects their commerce to, which is felt in the high price of insurance, the scarcity of seamen, and the fluctuations of the markets. Their only consolation is, that the evil extends throughout Europe. Heaven be praised, that the United States is excluded from the calamity.

"Learn to be wise from others harm,
And ye shall do full well."

The Comptroller General of Pennsylvania, has been impeached by the House of Representatives of that State, for speculation in public securities, and certain negociations. The principal charge we understand is, that of funding a large sum of State Notes in his own name, as an individual, and not as Comptroller-General.

The vessel fitting out in this town, which has hatched so much *conjecture*, we are assured is destined on a trading voyage to the *Spanish Maine*.

Arrived at New-York, ship America, Capt. George Bright from Calcutta — Cargo almost entirely Sugar.

Capt. Grant, from a French West-India Island, informs that 24 English vessels have been captured by the French privateers and carried in.

The total of the British navy, in commission, at the date of our accounts, was 42 sail of the line, three 50 gun ships, and 53 frigates.

NEWPORT, April 30.

On the 17th Instant, the President of the United States returned to Philadelphia from his Southern Tour in good Health.

LONDON, January 29

YESTERDAY Lord GEORGE GORDON was brought before the Court King's Bench, in order to give ſecurity for his future good behaviour (himſelf in 5000l. and two perſons in 2 500 each) the term of his impriſonment being at an end; when the two perſons who had offered not being accepted, the Judges remanded him back to Newgate; to which he was immediately conducted by the proper officers, until he can find ſufficient ſureties.

Lord George entered the Court with a large ſlouched hat on his head, and had a beard of enormous length. He was ordered to take off his hat, which he refuſed to do. The Court directed the Cryer to take it off, which he did accordingly — Lord George then deſired the Court to take notice that his hat had been taken off by force and violence. He then deliberately took out of his pocket a white cap, which he put upon his head, and tied a red and white handkerchief over it; after which he produced a paper, entitled, "the petition of Iſrael Abraham George Gordon, commonly called Lord George Gordon." He ſaid the petition was an apology to the Court for his appearing with his head covered, agreeable to the ancient cuſtom of the Jews. By a conformity to this cuſtom he meant no diſreſpect to the Court, as it aroſe purely from the tenderneſs of his conſcience, ſince he had entered into "the holy Covenant of Circumciſion."

The petition was read by the proper officer of the court, and contained many arguments drawn from the Jewiſh writers in favour of appearing with his head covered before all men.

The following is the French ſtatement of their own forces, and that of their enemies, according to M. Condorcet. We will leave our readers to make their own comments reſpecting its accuracy.

We are from time to time giving the account of our enemies, but it ſerves only to fill our pages. For, like the Spartans formerly, the French now aſk not how many are they, but where are they? Well then, they are 130,000 Germans on the banks of the Rhine; 35 000 in Luxembourg; 40,000 Impreſſaliſts who will not be ready until May; 25,000 Dutchmen; 36,000 Engliſhmen; 50 000 Spaniards; 12,000 Italians. In the whole 350,000 men as their utmoſt effort. And at ſea, 80 Engliſh ſhips, 40 Spaniſh, 12 Portugueſe, 6 Italian, 15 Ruſſian, 40 Dutch; the total 193, which we will call 200 — We will oppoſe to this great madneſs, ariſing from the deſpair of Kings, the great rage of our Revolution. On land, 200, 000 men in the North driving like madmen into Belgia, Holland, Weſtphalia and Briſgau; 30,000 in Savoy; 20,000 at Nice and the neighbouring countries; 80, 000 for Spain, 40,000 encamped in reſerve, and 50,0 0 in the fortreſſes; the amount 420,000 determined men.—And on ſea, 50 ſhips, 80 National frigates, 200 frigates ſold for privateers, 1500 corſairs, people "*Sans Culottes et ſans quartier*," and 80, 000 men ready to land whenever we pleaſe. What will reſult from this great buſtle throughout the World?

GEORGIA, April 4.

On Thurſday morning laſt, Mr. George Waſhington Greene, ſon of the late Gen. Greene, was unfortunately drowned in this river, near Mulberry Grove, by the overſetting of a canoe. Mr. Stites, a young gentleman who was with him, with much difficulty got to the ſhore. Mr. Greene's corpſe was found next day, and on Saturday was interred here. The Cincinnati Society, of which he was a member, and a number of reſpectable citizens, attended the funeral.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) April 9.

The French frigate l'Ambuſcade, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Bombart, in 48 days paſſage from Rochfort, in France, appeared off the bar, yeſterday morning. She was bound to Philadelphia, but adverſe winds obliged her to ſteer for this port. M. Edmond Charles Genet, adjutant-general in the French army and miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States of America, with two ſecretaries of embaſſy (M. Bournonville and M. Paſcal) both officers in the armies of the republic, came paſſengers, and landed here, with the officers of the frigate, in the afternoon — By theſe gentlemen, we are informed, that War was declared by the French republic againſt the *King* of England and the *Stadtholder* of the United Provinces, about the firſt of February. All the ſhipping in the different ports of France, belonging to theſe nations, were immediately ſeized, and the ſeamen, amounting to 5000, offered their ſervices as volunteers in the French navy, rather than return to their own country and ſubmit to the tyranny of being impreſſed. The French army had already beſieged Maeſtricht, and Gen. Dumourier was marching to take poſſeſſion of Rotterdam and Amſterdam, where it was expected, they would be joyfully received by the majority of the inhabitants.

L'Ambuſcade captured, near Bermuda, an Engliſh brig, called the Sally, from Nova-Scotia, bound to Barbadoes; the crew of which were treated with ſuch friendſhip and fraternity, that they offered to enter into the ſervice of France.

M. Genet has been an Ambaſſador at ſeveral Courts in Europe, and lately acted in that capacity at Peterſburgh in Ruſſia.

April 13. We underſtand, that his Excellency the Governor has given orders to have this harbour put into a temporary ſtate of defence. Eight 13 pounders are to be ſent down to Fort Johnſton—and ſome works are ordered to be thrown up on Shoot's Folly, where ſeveral heavy pieces of cannon are to be planted.

BOSTON, April 27.

The Editor has had the peruſal of ſeveral letters from Madeira, of the date of March 22, which contain ſeveral reports of events, which if true, are highly intereſting:—They are,

That on the 21ſt of March, a Britiſh veſſel arrived at that iſland from London, which he left the 8th; bringing intelligence,

That the French National Convention had declared War againſt Spain:

That Gen. Dumourier had engaged with the Pruſſian army under Prince Frederick of Bruniwick, who was cantoned at Gueldres; that after a ſevere conflict, the French army was defeated; and that Gen. Dumourier had put an end to his mortification, by ſhooting himſelf: And

That the American Miniſter at Paris, Mr. Morris, had been killed by the Mob in that city.

The letters add, that the Britiſh Conſul at Madeira, had been ſpoken to by Mr. Pintard, and others, to aſcertain the foundation of the reports, and the Conſul informed them, that he had received no authentic advices on the ſubject; and that the intelligence was current in London only as a rumour.

A letter from Liſbon (March 5) confirms the account of the Declaration of War againſt Spain; and adds, that a French cruiſer had taken a Spaniſh ſhip which had 100,000 dollars on board; and that a fleet was arming with vigour at Liſbon.

The progreſs the French make in their efforts to ſpread, univerſally, the flame of Liberty, baffles all calculation; and the events which have ſucceeded to each other in their Revolution, have been as fortunate as they were unexpected.—They evince an overruling Providence, which guides and directs the affairs of nations, as well as men—This conſideration ought to operate in the minds of the patriots of that country, to the eradication of thoſe ſeeds of Infidelity and Deiſm, which are ſpringing up amongſt them, and which threaten to over run their Republic.

"New *Empires* never riſe by CHANCE,
No *veering* gales promotions blow,
One *Sovereign Lord*, doth States advance,
And lay all impious Nations low."

The Engliſh Merchants begin already to complain of the embarraſſments which War ſubjects their commerce to — which is felt in the high price of inſurance, the ſcarcity of ſeamen, and the fluctuations of the markets. Their only conſolation is, that the evil extends throughout Europe. Heaven be praiſed, that the United States is excluded from the calamity.

"Learn to be wiſe from others harm,
And ye ſhall do full well."

The Comptroller General of Pennſylvania, has been impeached by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of that State, for ſpeculation in public ſecurities, and certain negociations. The principal charge we underſtand is, that of funding a large ſum of State Notes in his own name, as an individual, and not as Comptroller-General.

The veſſel fitting out in this town, which has hatched ſo much *conjecture*, we are aſſured is deſtined on a trading voyage to the *Spaniſh Maine*.

Arrived at New-York, ſhip America, Capt. George Bright from Calcutta—Cargo almoſt entirely Sugar.

Capt. Grant, from a French Weſt-India Iſland, informs that 24 Engliſh veſſels had been captured by the French privateers, and carried in.

The total of the Britiſh navy, in commiſſion, at the date of our accounts, was 42 ſail of the line, three 50 gun ſhips, and 53 frigates.

NEWPORT, April 30.

On the 17th inſtant, the Preſident of the United States returned to Philadelphia from his Southern Tour, in good Health.

Freſh Intelligence!

Gentleman, from Boſton, has favoured us with
ind-Bill, printed there on Sunday laſt, from which
ave extracted the following Intelligence, brought
ept. Blunt, in 31 Days from Briſtol, viz.

LONDON, March 26.

ERY important intelligence has been received by
Mails of this day; on the 15th inſtant, as our
ers will ſee by the proceedings in the Convention,
rench drove the Auſtrians from Turiemont. On
19th, the two armies again engaged, and fought,
great valor on both ſides, from morning till night
rated them, without victory declaring in favour of
r. The French loſt ſeveral thouſand men.
n the 17th, the two armies employed themſelves in
ing arrangements for a general action.
n the 18th at ſeven o'clock in the morning, they
n engaged, and maintained an obſtinate conteſt till
o'clock in the evening, when, according to the ac-
its by the Dutch Mail, the French gave way, were
n driven from Turiemont, and retreated towards
vain with the loſs of thirty-three pieces of cannon.
ome accounts ſtate, that the French loſt above 5000
:—Others that the loſs of both armies was 12,000
hich the French loſt the greateſt number.

On Thurſday the 25th inſt. departed this tran-
y Life, at Coaſter's Iſland Harbour, Mr. THOMAS
EEBODY, jun. Son of Thomas Freebody, Eſq; of this
wn, in the 41ſt Year of his Age.—His Death was
ſioned by the Small Pox, which Diſorder he endur-
with Chriſtian Fortitude and Patience, and is doubt-
at Reſt in the Arms of his heavenly Father.

Altho' his Body moulders in the Duſt,
His ſpotleſs Soul Survives among the Juſt."

DIED]—At Somerſet, Mrs. BOWERS, Conſort of
athmeel Bowers, Eſq.

—At Charleſton, (S. C.) Mr. MOSES FRAZER, Son
Mr. Iſaac Frazer, of this Town, Merchant, in the
Year of his Age, much lamented by his Friends and
quaintance.

—In this Town, of the Small Pox, on Coaſter's
nd Harbour, Mr. JOSEPH BRIGGS, jun. Son of
. Joſeph Briggs—A very promiſing Youth, and
atly lamented.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 30.

ENTERED,	*from*
oop Sally, Spencer,	Nantucket
oop Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
oop Clementina, Wellcott,	Ditto
oop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
oop Nancy, Allin,	Ditto
g Betſey, Cozzens	Port au Prince
CLEARED,	*for*
oop Deborah, Gibbs,	Burlington
oop Ranger, Lock,	Portland
hoone, Bailey, Eaſterly	Fiſhing Voyage
ig Happy Return, Dudley,	Weſt-Indies
oop Sally, Shearman,	St. Croix
oop Sally, Earl,	Baltimore

SALE BY AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court, the real Eſtate of JOHN COOK late of Newport, deceaſed, will be diſpoſed of by Auction for the Payment of his Debts; it conſiſts of Thirty Acres of Land, about Three of which are Meadow, and the Remainder Woodland, lying on Pactuxet River, in the Town of Warwick, near what is call'd Greene's or Arnold's Bridge. The Sale will be on the 13th Day of June next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the Houſe of HENRY ARNOLD, Innholder, near the ſaid Land; the Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deed, which will be immediately executed.

MARGARET COOK, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

BAILEY's much approved PATENT STEAM-JACKS for roaſting of Meat—the Machine is extremely well calculated for the Uſe and Convenience of Families—Thoſe Perſons inclining to purchaſe may ſee the ſaid Machine in Motion at the Shop of the Subſcriber, where the ſame will be exhibited on Trial.

WILLIAM LANGLEY.

Newport, April 20, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GERSHOM REMINGTON, late of ſaid Jamestown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Notify all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by ſaid Council.

JOHN ELDRED,
JOHN REMINGTON.

Jamestown, April 1, 1793.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

MARY REMINGTON, Adminiſtratrix.

☞ *Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, would particularly oblige him, at this Time, by making Payment—to thoſe who have paid off their Arrearages he returns his ſincere Thanks.*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk of	lb.
Malaga		Currants	
Weſt-India	Rum	Thin-ſhell'd Almonds	
New-England		Sugar'd Almonds	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Aniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doſter Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper per	
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper Ream	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Redwood	
Olives		Stick Redwood	
Capers		Flour Brimſtone	
Florence Oil		Roll Brimſtone	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
Engliſh Muſtard		Copperas	
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	

A L S O,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY FARMS, on the Iſland; ſeveral HOUSES, in different Parts of the Town; high proof Weſt India RUM; a few Barrels of SUGAR, very cheap; and Red Cedar POSTS.

Any Perſon having a SLOOP to ſell, from 30 to 40 Tons Burthen, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to him.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

And an elegant Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Town-Council, of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of BATHSHEBA MARTIN, late of ſaid Jamestown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time aforeſaid.

JOHN HOWLAND,
JOHN ELDRED.

Jamestown, April 17, 1793.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to

BENJAMIN REMINGTON, Adminiſtrator.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Beſt Holland Powder, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

A L S O,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and ſuperfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*
JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

A cheap STORE
Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Diſpatch; and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Shop, in the Houſe of Mr. Ethan Clarke, next Door to Mr. LOPEZ's, in Thames-Street,

WEST-INDIA GOODS, of different Kinds; alſo a few DRY GOODS, with ſundry other Articles, cheap for Caſh.—Tow-Cloth, Bees-Wax and Baberry-Tallow, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

The ſmalleſt Favour moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Geneva, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the beſt Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The higheſt Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER } Executors.
JOHN MANCHESTER,

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

Freſh Intelligence!

A Gentleman, from Boſton, has favoured us with a Hand-Bill, printed there on Sunday laſt, from which we have extracted the following Intelligence, brought by Capt. Blunt, in 31 Days from Briſtol, viz.

LONDON, March 26.

VERY important intelligence has been received by the Mails of this day; on the 15th inſtant, as our readers will ſee by the proceedings in the Convention, the French drove the Auſtrians from Tirlemont. On the 19th, the two armies again engaged, and fought, with great valor on both ſides, from morning till night ſeparated them, without victory declaring in favour of either. The French loſt ſeveral thouſand men.

On the 17th, the two armies employed themſelves in forming arrangements for a general action.

On the 18th at ſeven o'clock in the morning, they again engaged, and maintained an obſtinate conflict till five o'clock in the evening, when, according to the accounts by the Dutch Mail, the French gave way, were again driven from Tirlemont, and retreated towards Louvain with the loſs of thirty-three pieces of cannon.

Some accounts ſtate, that the French loſt above 5000 men:—Others that the loſs of both armies was 12,000 of which the French loſt the greateſt number.

"On Thurſday the 25th inſt. departed this tranſitory Life, at Coaſter's Iſland Harbour, Mr. THOMAS FREEBODY, jun. Son of Thomas Freebody, Eſq; of this Town, in the 41ſt Year of his Age.—His Death was occaſioned by the Small Pox, which Diſorder he endured with Chriſtian Fortitude and Patience, and is doubtleſs at Reſt in the Arms of his heavenly Father.

Altho' his Body moulders in the Duſt,
His ſpotleſs Soul Survives among the Juſt."

DIED]—At Somerſet, Mrs. BOWERS, Conſort of Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq.

—At Charleſton, (S. C.) Mr. MOSES ELAZER, Son of Mr. Iſaac Elizer, of this Town, Merchant, in the 21ſt Year of his Age, much lamented by his Friends and Acquaintance.

—In this Town, of the Small Pox, on Coaſter's Iſland Harbour, Mr. JOSEPH BRIGGS, jun. Son of Mr. Joſeph Briggs—A very promiſing Youth, and greatly lamented.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, April 30.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Spencer,	Nantucket
Sloop Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
Sloop Clementina, Wellcott,	Ditto
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Sloop Nancy, Allin,	Ditto
Brig Betſey, Cozzens	Port au Prince
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Deborah, Gibbs,	Burlington
Sloop Ranger, Lock,	Portland
Schooner Betty, Earnſhaw,	Fiſhing Voyage
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Sally, Shearman,	St. Croix
Sloop Sally, Earl,	Baltimore

SALE BY AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Superior Court, the real Eſtate of JOHN COOK late of Newport, deceaſed, will be diſpoſed of by Auction for the Payment of his Debts; it conſiſts of Thirty Acres of Land, about Three of which are Meadow, and the Remainder Woodland, lying on Pautuxet River, in the Town of Warwick, near what is call'd Greene's or Arnold's Bridge. The Sale will be on the 13th Day of June next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the Houſe of HENRY ARNOLD, Innholder, near the ſaid Land; the Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deed, which will be immediately executed.

MARGARET COOK, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

BAILEY's much approved PATENT STEAM-JACKS for roaſting of Meat—the Machine is extremely well calculated for the Uſe and Convenience of Families—Thoſe Perſons inclining to purchaſe may ſee the ſaid Machine in Motion at the Shop of the Subſcriber, where the ſame will be exhibited on Trial.

WILLIAM LANGLEY.

Newport, April 20, 1793.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jameſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of GERSHOM REMINGTON, late of ſaid Jameſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Notify all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by ſaid Council.

JOHN ELDRED,
JOHN REMINGTON.

Jameſtown, April 1, 1793.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

MARY REMINGTON, Adminiſtratrix.

☞ *Thoſe Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, would particularly oblige him, at this Time, by making Payment—to thoſe who have paid off their Arrearages he returns his ſincere Thanks.*

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Pepper	
Sherry		Olives	
Lisbon		Capers	
Port		Florence Oil	
Malaga		Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles	
Weſt-India	Rum	Engliſh Muſtard	
New-England		Freſh Malaga Grapes	
Cherry		Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.	
Gin		Peaches	
Aniſeed Cordial		Citron	
Doctor Stevens		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Hyſon	TEAS	Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk of lb.	
Hyſon-Skin		Currants	
Souchong		Thin-ſhell'd Almonds	
Bohea		Sugar'd Almonds	
Nutmegs		Sugar Plumbs	
Cinnamon		Barley Sugar	
Cloves		Brown Sugar	
Mace		Loaf Do.	
Alſpice		Molaſſes	
Ginger		Chocolate	
		Coffee	
		Starch	
		Flour	
		Writing-Paper per Ream	
		Wrapping-Paper per Ream	
		Cotton Wool	
		WINDOW-GLASS	
		Ground Camwood	
		Ground Redwood	
		Stick Redwood	
		Flour Brimſtone	
		Roll Brimſtone	
		Indigo	
		Copperas	
		Allum	
		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY FARMS, on the Iſland; ſeveral HOUSES, in different Parts of the Town; high proof Weſt India RUM; a few Barrels of SUGAR, very cheap; and Red Cedar POSTS.

Any Perſon having a SLOOP to ſell, from 30 to 40 Tons Burthen, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to him.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

And an elegant Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Town-Council, of Jameſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of BATHSHEBA MARTIN, late of ſaid Jameſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time aforeſaid.

JOHN HOWLAND,
JOHN ELDRED.

Jameſtown, April 17, 1793.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to

BENJAMIN REMINGTON, Adminiſtrator.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Beſt Holland Powder, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and ſuperfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch; and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Shop, in the Houſe of Mr. Ethan Clarke, next Door to Mr. LOPEZ's, *in Thames-Street,*

WEST-INDIA GOODS, of different Kinds; alſo a few DRY GOODS, with ſundry other Articles, cheap for Caſh.—Tow-Cloth, Bees-Wax, and Baberry-Tallow, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

The ſmalleſt Favour moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Geneva, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the beſt Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The higheſt Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER
JOHN MANCHESTER, } Executors.

Tiverton, April 2, 1793.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, *of April 17:*

MR. RUSSELL,

THE following Stanzas were lately compoſed at *Cambridge*, and inſcribed to a gentleman in that town, whoſe taſte is ſo pleaſingly exhibited in his elegant Seat; and of which a recent diſplay reflects no leſs honour on his generoſity. A beautiful current, which his Fiſh-Pond diſcharged, had long flowed unnoticed, through a low ground to the banks of the *Charles*. On one ſide of this rivulet, he raiſed a gravel-walk, prepared a receptacle for a larger ſtream, ſhaded it with willows, and terminated the Mall with an arch, through which the water is emitted, by a gentle and tranſparent caſcade. This modern *Lyceum* has enrolled the daughters of beauty in the academy of *Peripateticks*; and the *Muſes*, who warbled on the banks of *Iliſſus*, have conſecrated it with their lyres, to APOLLO and HYGEIA;

"*While the* 'Willow' *weaves all its green boughs to their ſong.*" SHERIDAN.

STANZAS TO *BRATTLE.*

WRITTEN IN JUNE, 1792.

WHERE'ER the vernal bower, the autumnal field,
The ſummer-arbour and the winter fire;
Where'er the charms, which all the ſeaſons yield,
Or NATURE's gay *muſeum* can inſpire;

Delight the boſom, or the fancy pleaſe,
Or, *Life* exalt above a ſplendid *dream*;
There, BRATTLE's fame ſhall freight the grateful breeze,
Each grove reſound it, and reflect each ſtream.

Each bough that waves o'er brown POMONA's plains,
Each bud, that bloſſoms in the ambroſial bower,
Nurs'd by this great IMPROVER's art, obtains
A nobler *germin*, and a fairer *flower*.

The rural vale a kind of aſylum gave,
When peace the ſeats of ermin'd woe forſook;
RETIREMENT found an ATHEN's in a *Cave*,
And man grew ſocial with the babling brook.

Here, happy BRATTLE, in thy lov'd receſs,
'Twas thine the philoſophick grove to trace;
And, viewing NATURE in a gay *undreſs*,
With ART's ſlight *veil* embelliſh every grace.

The airy hill-top and the *Dryad*'s bower,
No more ſhall tempt our ſportive nymphs to rove;
Thy *Willow ſhade* ſhall woo the ſocial hour,
And BRATTLE's *Mall* ſupaſs ARCADIA's *grove*.

Fair *Friendſhip*, lovely virgin, here reſort!
Here with thy charms the joy-wing'd morn beguile;
THY EYES SHALL GLISTEN UTTERANCE TO THOUGHT,
And learn the cheek of hopeleſs gloom to ſmile.

Here too, at eve ſhall choirs of damſels paſs,
Yield a ſoft ſplendor to DIANA's beam,
Gaze at the image in the watery glaſs,
And bluſh new beauty on the flattering ſtream:

While the pleas'd NAID, watching their return,
As oft at morn her ſportive limbs ſhe laves,
Hears their lov'd voice, and leaning on her urn,
Stops the ſmooth current of the ſilver waves.

Here, mingling with the fair, the *claſſic Beau*
Shall quit his EUCLID and his evening oil,
To "*ſolve*" a compliment, "*project*" a bow,
Or, "*calculate*" the "*eclipſes*" of a SMILE.

Here too, ſhall HARVARD's more ennobled ſons,
In whom the veſtal "fires of genius glow,"*
Stand muſing as the chryſtal mirror runs,
While *Fancy* copies its pellucid flow.

And here, when SPRING her earlieſt flowrets ſtrews,
When firſt ZEPHYRUS, from his winter cave,
Looks out—aſtoniſh'd at the change he views,
And *kiſſing*, leaves a *dimple* on the *wave*.

Some fair PHILENIA, with her plaintive lyre,
May charm the mind and moiſten every eye,
While weeping *Muſes* huſh the feſtive wire,
And the lorn *Willow* undulates a SIGH.

The clear caſcade, whoſe lucid lapſe ſuppli'd,
Spreads an unruffled ſheet of lymph refin'd,
Shines a fair emblem of thy bounty's tide,
The exhauſtleſs *fountain* of a BRATTLE's mind.

While thus enjoying all, that *eaſe* beſtows,
That *Friendſhip* yields, or *Science* can refine;
While ART to thee a brighter poliſh owes,
And NATURE owns, that half her charms are thine!

Tho' no PACTOLUS rolls his *golden* waves,
Nor wafts his *liquid* INDIAS to thy ſhores;
More affluent CHARLES thy fertile villa laves,
And laves † EUPHRATES like, *Edenia* bowers.

MENANDER.

* PHILENIA.

† *The fineſt river of* Turkey, *in* Aſia, *waſhing the luxurious country of* Diarbeck, *the ancient* Meſopotamia, *in which the garden of* Eden *is ſuppoſed to have been ſituated.*

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 6, 1793.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STEWART, and DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Waſhington, for the Reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent Reſidence after the Year 1800—

A LOTTERY
For the IMPROVEMENT of the
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets, at 7 Dollars, are 350,000 Dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with Baths, Out-houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	Ditto		20,000
1	Ditto		15,000
1	Ditto		10,000
2	Ditto	5000 are	10,000
10	Ditto	1000	10,000
20	Ditto	500	10,000
100	Ditto	100	10,000
200	Ditto	50	10,000
400	Ditto	25	10,000
1000	Ditto	20	20,000
15,000	Ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this Scheme *at leaſt* the Amount of the Tickets will return to the fortunate Adventurers, and yet the Federal City will gain its Object thereby, in a magnificent Building, deſigned both for public and private Convenience.

Although ſome Expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the Lottery (which Expence will be taken from the principal Prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in Return a ſufficient Quantity of excellent Free-Stone, together with the beſt adapted Lots for the Hotel and for the Out houſes, the Value of the Lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than Par*: In this important Inſtance it will be found, on Examination, to exceed all the Lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public, in this or perhaps in any other Country. The Keys of the Hotel, when complete, will be delivered to the fortunate Poſſeſſor of the Ticket drawn againſt its Number.—All the other Prizes will be paid, *without Deduction, in One Month after the Drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the Convenience of the fortunate Adventurers.

The Drawing will commence on Monday, the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. William Dickens, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; Thayer and Bartlet, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; Gideon Deniſon, Savannah; Meſſieurs James Weſt and Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boſton; William Wilkinſon, Eſq; Providence; Meſſieurs Clarke and Hammond, Newport; Meſſieurs Clarke and Champlin, Pawcatuck Bridge, Weſterly; and at ſuch other Places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

March 6, 1793.

GARDEN SEEDS
Imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold by*
Charles Dunbar,

At his Shop, in Thames Street, oppoſite to Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *&c.*

EARLY Turner, New green Marrowfat, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; large Windſor, and early white, Buſh Beans, &c. Sweet Marjoram; early Colly-Flower, early May, early Yorkſhire, Sugar Loaf, large Batter Sea, green Savoy, and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early ſhort top'd, Scarlet, and Red Turnip Radiſh; Double-Parſley; Cabbage, Imperial, and Saliſh Lettuce; Scarlet Beet, Orange Carrot, large Onion, large Parſnip, early Turnip, Celery, Cucumber, Buſh Squaſh, &c. &c.

ALSO, large Red CLOVER SEED, from London—Heard's Graſs, and Burden's Ditto, from the State of Vermont.

Newport, March 11, 1793.

All Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them ſo the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.—Thoſe who neglect complying with this Requeſt, may depend upon being ſued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor,*

Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON of the firſt Quality, flat and ſquare, for Ship-Building, or other Uſe,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Cuſtomers of laſt Year, and hopes to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he will make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by purſuing his uſual cheap Method, and having the Leather well dreſſed, and ready in Seaſon.

He will Tan and curry Calf-Skins for 3/6 Caſh, Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will alſo pay Caſh or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Work oppoſite the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loan within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of
}

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, *of April 27:*

Mr. RUSSELL,

THE following Stanzas were lately compoſed at *Cambridge*, and inſcribed to a gentleman in that town, whoſe taſte is ſo pleaſingly exhibited in his elegant Seat; and of which a recent diſplay reflects no leſs honour on his generoſity. A beautiful current, which his Fiſh-Pond diſcharged, had long flowed unnoticed, through a low ground to the banks of the *Charles*. On one ſide of this rivulet, he raiſed a gravel-walk, prepared a receptacle for a larger ſtream, ſhaded it with willows, and terminated the Mall with an arch, through which the water is emitted, by a gentle and tranſparent cascade. This modern *Lyceum* has enrolled the daughters of beauty in the academy of *Peripateticks*; and the *Muſes*, who warbled on the banks of *Iliſſus*, have conſecrated it with their lyres, to APOLLO and HYGEIA;

"*While the* 'Willow' *weaves all its green boughs to their ſong.*" SHERIDAN.

STANZAS TO *BRATTLE.*

WRITTEN IN JUNE, 1792.

WHERE'ER the vernal bower, the autumnal field,
The ſummer-arbour and the winter fire;
Where'er the charms, which all the ſeaſons yield,
Or NATURE's gay *muſeum* can inſpire;

Delight the boſom, or the fancy pleaſe,
Or, *Life* exalt above a ſplendid *dream*;
There, BRATTLE's fame ſhall freight the grateful breeze,
Each grove reſound it, and reflect each ſtream.

Each bough that waves o'er brown POMONA's plains,
Each bud, that bloſſoms in the ambroſial bower,
Nurs'd by this great IMPROVER's art, obtains
A nobler *germin*, and a fairer *flower*.

The rural vale a kind of aſylum gave,
When peace the ſeats of ermin'd woe forſook;
RETIREMENT found an ATHEN's in a *Cave*,
And man grew ſocial with the babling brook.

Here, happy BRATTLE, in thy lov'd receſs,
'Twas thine the philoſophick grove to trace;
And, viewing NATURE in a gay *undreſs*,
With ART's ſlight *veil* embelliſh every grace.

The airy hill-top and the *Dryad*'s bower,
No more ſhall tempt our ſportive nymphs to rove;
Thy *Willow ſhade* ſhall woo the ſocial hour,
And BRATTLE's *Mall* ſupaſs ARCADIA's *grove*.

Fair *Friendſhip*, lovely virgin, here reſort!
Here with thy charms the joy-wing'd morn beguile;
THY EYES SHALL GLISTEN UTTERANCE TO THOUGHT,
And learn the cheek of hopeleſs gloom to ſmile.

Here too, at eve ſhall choirs of damſels paſs,
Yield a ſoft ſplendor to DIANA's beam,
Gaze at the image in the watery glaſs,
And bluſh new beauty on the flattering ſtream:

While the pleas'd NAID, watching their return,
As oft at morn her ſportive limbs ſhe laves,
Hears their lov'd voice, and leaning on her urn,
Stops the ſmooth current of the ſilver waves.

Here, mingling with the fair, the *claſſic Beau*
Shall quit his EUCLID and his evening oil,
To "*ſolve*" a compliment, "*project*" a bow,
Or, "*calculate*" the "*eclipſes*" of a SMILE.

Here too, ſhall HARVARD's more ennobled ſons,
In whom the veſtal "fires of genius glow,*"
Stand muſing as the chryſtal mirror runs,
While *Fancy* copies its pellucid flow.

And here, when SPRING her earlieſt flowrets ſtrews,
When firſt ZEPHYRUS, from his winter cave,
Looks out—aſtoniſh'd at the change he views,
And *kiſſing*, leaves a *dimple* on the *wave*.

Some fair PHILENIA, with her plaintive lyre,
May charm the mind and moiſten every eye,
While weeping *Muſes* huſh the feſtive wire,
And the lorn *Willow* undulates a SIGH.

The clear caſcade, whoſe lucid lapſe ſuppli'd,
Spreads an unruffled ſheet of lympth refin'd,
Shines a fair emblem of thy bounty's tide,
The exhauſtleſs *fountain* of a BRATTLE's mind.

While thus enjoying all, that *eaſe* beſtows,
That *Friendſhip* yields, or *Science* can refine;
While ART to thee a brighter poliſh owes,
And NATURE owns, that half her charms are thine;

Tho' no PACTOLUS rolls his *golden* waves,
Nor wafts his *liquid* INDIAS to thy ſhores;
More affluent CHARLES thy fertile villa laves,
And laves † EUPHRATES like, *Edencia* bowers.

MENANDER.

* PHILENIA.

† *The fineſt river of* Turkey, *in* Aſia, *waſhing the luxurious country of* Diarbeck, *the ancient* Meſopotamia, *in which the garden of* Eden *is ſuppoſed to have been ſituated.*

Wanted immediately.

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 6, 1793.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STEWART, and DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Waſhington, for the Reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent Reſidence after the Year 1800—

A LOTTERY

For the IMPROVEMENT of the

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets, at 7 Dollars, are 350,000 Dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with Baths, Out-houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	Ditto		20,000
1	Ditto		15,000
1	Ditto		10,000
2	Ditto	5000 are	10,000
10	Ditto	1000	10,000
20	Ditto	500	10,000
100	Ditto	100	10,000
200	Ditto	50	10,000
400	Ditto	25	10,000
1000	Ditto	20	20,000
15,000	Ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this Scheme *at leaſt* the Amount of the Tickets will return to the fortunate Adventurers, and yet the Federal City will gain its Object thereby, in a magnificent Building, deſigned both for public and private Convenience.

Although ſome Expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the Lottery (which Expence will be taken from the principal Prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in Return a ſufficient Quantity of excellent Free-Stone, together with the beſt adapted Lots for the Hotel and for the Out houſes, the Value of the Lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than Par*: In this important Inſtance it will be found, on Examination, to exceed all the Lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public, in this or perhaps in any other Country. The Keys of the Hotel, when complete, will be delivered to the fortunate Poſſeſſor of the Ticket drawn againſt its Number.—All the other Prizes will be paid, *without Deduction, in One Month after the Drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the Conveniency of the fortunate Adventurers.

The Drawing will commence on Monday, the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. William Dickens, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; Thayer and Bartlet, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; Gideon Deniſon, Savannah; Meſſieurs James Weſt and Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boſton; William Wilkinſon, Eſq; Providence; Meſſieurs Clarke and Hammond, Newport; Meſſieurs Clarke and Champlin, Pawcatuck Bridge, Weſterly; and at ſuch other Places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

March 6, 1793.

GARDEN SEEDS

Imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold by*

Charles Dunbar,

At his Shop, in Thames Street, oppoſite to Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *viz.*

EARLY Turner, New green Marrowfat, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; large Windſor, and early white, Buſh Beans, &c. Sweet Marjoram; early Colly-Flower, early May, early Yorkſhire, Sugar Loaf, large Batter Sea, green Savoy, and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early ſhort top'd, Scarlet, and Red Turnip Radiſh; Double-Parſley; Cabbage, Imperial, and Selſia Lettuce; Scarlet Beet, Orange Carrot, large Onion, large Parſnip, early Turnip, Cery, Cucumber, Buſh Squaſh, &c. &c.

ALSO, large Red CLOVER SEED, from London—Heard's Graſs, and Burden's Ditto, from the State of Vermont.

Newport, March 11, 1793.

All Perſons having any juſt

Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them ſo the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.—Thoſe who neglect complying with this Requeſt, may depend upon being ſued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON of the firſt Quality, flat and ſquare, for Ship-Building, or other Uſe,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excelleſt for Cooking.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Cuſtomers of laſt Year, and hopes to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he ſhall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by purſuing his uſual cheap Method, and having the Leather well dreſſed, and ready in Seaſon.

He will Tan and curry Calf-Skins for 3/6 Caſh or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will alſo pay Caſh or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Work oppoſite the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loan within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the County of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of
}

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.